

**FILED**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO**  
**FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO**

MAR - 5 2018



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

**MATTHEW J. DYKMAN**  
**CLERK**

vs.

No. CR 15-4268 JB

ANGEL DELEON, JOE LAWRENCE  
GALLEGOS, EDWARD TROUP, a.k.a.  
"Huero Troup," LEONARD LUJAN,  
BILLY GARCIA, a.k.a. "Wild Bill,"  
EUGENE MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Little  
Guero," ALLEN PATTERSON,  
CHRISTOPHER CHAVEZ, a.k.a. "Critter,"  
JAVIER ALONSO, a.k.a. "Wineo,"  
ARTURO ARNULFO GARCIA, a.k.a.  
"Shotgun," BENJAMIN CLARK, a.k.a.  
"Cyclone," RUBEN HERNANDEZ;  
JERRY ARMENTA, a.k.a. "Creeper,"  
JERRY MONTOYA, a.k.a. "Boxer,"  
MARIO RODRIGUEZ, a.k.a. "Blue,"  
TIMOTHY MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Red,"  
MAURICIO VARELA, a.k.a. "Archie,"  
a.k.a. "Hog Nuts," DANIEL SANCHEZ,  
a.k.a. "Dan Dan," GERALD ARCHULETA,  
a.k.a. "Styx," a.k.a. "Grandma," CONRAD  
VILLEGAS, a.k.a. "Chitmon," ANTHONY  
RAY BACA, a.k.a. "Pup," ROBERT  
MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Baby Rob," ROY  
PAUL MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Shadow,"  
CHRISTOPHER GARCIA, CARLOS  
HERRERA, a.k.a. "Lazy," RUDY PEREZ,  
a.k.a. "Ru Dog," ANDREW GALLEGOS,  
a.k.a. "Smiley," SANTOS GONZALEZ;  
PAUL RIVERA, SHAUNA GUTIERREZ,  
and BRANDY RODRIGUEZ,  
Defendants.

**COURT'S FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS**  
(without citations)

## **JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 1**

Members of the Jury:

In any jury trial there are, in effect, two judges. I am one of the judges, you are the other. I am the judge of the law. You, as jurors, are the judges of the facts. I presided over the trial and decided what evidence was proper for your consideration. It is also my duty at the end of the trial to explain to you the rules of law that you must follow and apply in arriving at your verdicts.

In explaining the rules of law that you must follow, first, I will give you some general instructions which apply in every criminal case -- for example, instructions about burden of proof and insights that may help you to judge the believability of witnesses. Then I will give you some specific rules of law that apply to this particular case and, finally, I will explain the procedures you should follow in your deliberations, and the possible verdicts you may return. These instructions will be given to you for use in the jury room, so you need not take notes.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 2**

You, as jurors, are the judges of the facts. But in determining what actually happened -- that is, in reaching your decision as to the facts -- it is your sworn duty to follow all of the rules of law as I explain them to you.

You have no right to disregard or give special attention to any one instruction, or to question the wisdom or correctness of any rule I may state to you. You must not substitute or follow your own notion or opinion as to what the law is or ought to be. It is your duty to apply the law as I explain it to you, regardless of the consequences. However, you should not read into these instructions, or anything else I may have said or done, any suggestion as to what your verdicts should be. These should be entirely up to you.

It is also your duty to base your verdicts solely upon the evidence, without prejudice or sympathy. That was the promise you made and the oath you took.

### **JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 3**

The government has the burden of proving defendants Daniel Sanchez, Anthony Ray Baca, Carlos Herrera, and Rudy Perez guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The law does not require any individual defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all. The government has the burden of proving each defendant, individually, guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so for any individual defendant, you must find that defendant not guilty.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced of a defendant's guilt. There are few things in this world that we know with absolute certainty, and in criminal cases the law does not require proof that overcomes every possible doubt. It is only required that the government's proof exclude any "reasonable doubt" concerning any individual defendant's guilt. A reasonable doubt is a doubt based on reason and common sense. It may arise after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, or from lack of evidence. If, based on your consideration of the evidence, you are firmly convinced that a defendant is guilty of the crimes charged, you must find him guilty of that charge. If on the other hand, you think there is a reasonable doubt about the truth of any charge, then you must give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and find him not guilty of that charge.

It is your duty to consider the evidence applicable to each defendant, separately. You must consider whether a reasonable doubt exists as to each count charged against each individual defendant.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 4**

You must make your decision based only on the evidence that you saw and heard here in court. Do not let rumors, suspicions, or anything else that you may have seen or heard outside of court influence your decision in any way.

The evidence in this case includes only what the witnesses said while they were testifying under oath, the exhibits that I allowed into evidence, and the stipulations that the lawyers agreed to.

Nothing else is evidence. The lawyers' statements and arguments are not evidence. Their questions and objections are not evidence. My legal rulings are not evidence. And my comments and questions are not evidence.

During the trial, I did not let you hear the answers to some of the questions that the lawyers asked. I also ruled that you could not see some of the exhibits that the lawyers wanted you to see. And sometimes I ordered you to disregard things that you saw or heard, or I struck things from the record. You must completely ignore all of these things. Do not even think about them. Do not speculate about what a witness might have said or what an exhibit might have shown. These things are not evidence, and you are bound by your oath not to let them influence your decision in any way.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 5**

During the course of this trial, and on multiple occasions throughout the trial, you have heard evidence that was admitted for a limited purpose and as to a particular defendant, only.

Each time this type of evidence was admitted, I instructed you of the specific limitations placed on your use of that evidence. By providing these instructions, I was not suggesting that you must or should find the particular evidence credible or probative of any issue in this case. However, in the event you decide to consider the limited evidence, then you may only use it only for the limited purpose, and only as to the particular defendant, for which it was admitted.

You are not to consider any limited evidence for any other purpose than the particular purpose for which it was admitted. And, you may not use it in any way during your deliberations concerning any defendant against whom the evidence was not admitted.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 6**

There are, generally speaking, two types of evidence from which a jury may properly determine the facts of a case. One is direct evidence, such as the testimony of an eyewitness. The other is indirect or circumstantial evidence, that is, the proof of a chain of facts which point to the existence or non-existence of certain other facts.

As a general rule, the law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. The law simply requires that you find the facts in accord with all the evidence in the case, both direct and circumstantial.

While you must consider only the evidence in this case, you are permitted to draw reasonable inferences from the testimony and exhibits, inferences you feel are justified in the light of common experience. An inference is a conclusion that reason and common sense may lead you to draw from facts which have been proved.

By permitting such reasonable inferences, you may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts which have been established by the testimony and evidence in this case.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 7**

I remind you that it is your job to decide whether the government has proved the guilt of Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez beyond a reasonable doubt. In doing so, you must consider all of the evidence. This does not mean, however, that you must accept all of the evidence that I have admitted as to any one defendant as true or accurate.

You are the sole judges of the credibility or “believability” of each witness and the weight to be given to the witness's testimony. An important part of your job will be making judgments about the testimony of the witnesses who testified in this case. You should think about the testimony of each witness you have heard and decide whether you believe all or any part of what each witness had to say, and how important that testimony was. In making that decision, I suggest that you ask yourself a few questions: Did the witness impress you as honest? Did the witness have any particular reason not to tell the truth? Did the witness admit prior instances of untruthfulness? Did the witness testify falsely on prior occasions? Did the witness make prior statements that were inconsistent with his or her testimony? Did the witness collude with others to create false evidence on prior occasions? Did the witness have the opportunity to collude with others prior to his testimony? Did the witness have a personal interest in the outcome in this case? Did the witness have any relationship with the government or a defendant? Did the witness seem to have a good memory? Did the witness clearly see or hear the things about which he/she testified? Did the witness have the opportunity and ability to understand the questions clearly and answer them directly? Did the witness's testimony differ from the testimony of other witnesses? When weighing the conflicting testimony, you should consider whether the discrepancy has to do with a material fact or with an unimportant detail. And you



should keep in mind that innocent misrecollection -- like failure of recollection -- is not uncommon.

You may not consider any defendant's decision not to testify as evidence of guilt. I want you to clearly understand, please, that the Constitution of the United States grants to Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez the right to remain silent. That means the right not to testify or call any witnesses. That is a constitutional right in this country, it is very carefully guarded, and you should understand that no presumption of guilt may be raised and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the fact that a defendant did not take the witness stand and testify or call any witnesses.

In reaching a conclusion on a particular point, or ultimately in reaching verdicts in this case, do not make any decisions simply because there were more witnesses on one side than on the other. What is important is how believable a witness was and how much weight you think that their testimony deserves.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 8**

You have heard evidence that, before this trial, witnesses have made statements that may be different from the witnesses' testimony here in court.

These earlier statements were brought to your attention only to help you decide how believable the witnesses' testimony in this trial was. You cannot use the witnesses' prior statements as proof of anything else. You can only use them as one way of evaluating the witnesses' testimony here in court.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 9**

You have heard evidence that a defendant has been convicted of a felony, that is, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years. The fact that a defendant has been convicted of another crime does not mean that a defendant committed the crime charged in this case, and you must not use a defendant's prior conviction as proof of the crime charged in this case. You may find them guilty of the crimes charged here only if the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that they committed them.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 10**

The testimony of a witness may be discredited or impeached by showing that the witness previously has been convicted of a felony, that is, of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years or of a crime of dishonesty or false statement. A prior conviction does not mean that a witness is not qualified to testify, but is merely one circumstance that you may consider in determining the credibility of the witness. You may decide how much weight to give any prior felony conviction or crime of dishonesty that was used to impeach a witness.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 11**

You have heard the testimony of Eric Duran, who was a witness in the government's case. You also heard testimony from Officer Clint Snodgrass concerning his opinion about Mr. Duran's character for truth-telling. It is up to you to decide from what you heard here whether Mr. Duran was telling the truth in this trial.

## **JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 12**

### **Accomplice**

An accomplice is someone who joined with another person in committing a crime, voluntarily and with common intent. The testimony of an accomplice may be received in evidence and considered by you, even though it is not supported by other evidence. You may decide how much weight it should have.

You are to keep in mind, however, that accomplice testimony should be received with caution and considered with great care. You should not convict any defendant based on the unsupported testimony of an alleged accomplice, unless you believe the unsupported testimony beyond a reasonable doubt.

### **Informant**

An informant is someone who provides evidence against someone else for a personal reason or advantage. The testimony of an informant alone, if believed by the jury, may be of sufficient weight to sustain a verdict of guilt, even though not corroborated or supported by other evidence. You must examine and weigh an informant's testimony with greater care than the testimony of an ordinary witness. You must determine whether the informant's testimony has been affected by self-interest, by an agreement the witness has with the government, by the witness's own interest in the outcome of the case, or by prejudice against any defendant.

You should not convict any defendant based on the unsupported testimony of an informant, unless you believe the unsupported testimony beyond a reasonable doubt.

### Immunity

A person may testify under a grant of immunity (an agreement with the government). His testimony alone, if believed by the jury, may be of sufficient weight to sustain a verdict of guilt even though it is not corroborated or supported by other evidence. You should consider testimony given under a grant of immunity with greater care and caution than the testimony of an ordinary witness. You should consider whether testimony under a grant of immunity has been affected by the witness's self-interest, the government's agreement, the witness's interest in the outcome of the case, or by prejudice against any defendant.

On the other hand, you should also consider that an immunized witness can be prosecuted for perjury for making a false statement. After considering these things, you may give testimony given under a grant of immunity such weight as you find it deserves.

You should not convict any defendant based on the unsupported testimony of an immunized witness, unless you believe the unsupported testimony beyond a reasonable doubt.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 13**

The government has called as witnesses, alleged accomplices, who were named as accomplices in this or related criminal cases. The government has entered into plea agreements with these alleged accomplices: Mario Rodriquez, Jerry Armenta, Jerry Montoya, Timothy Martinez, Lupe Urquizo, David Calbert, Roy Paul Martinez, Robert Martinez, Manuel Jacob Armijo, Frederico Munoz, Gerald Archuleta, Mario Montoya, and Ben Clark, providing for the possibility of a lesser sentence than he would otherwise likely receive. Plea bargaining is lawful and proper, and the rules of this court expressly provide for it.

An alleged accomplice, including one who has entered into a plea agreement with the government, is not prohibited from testifying. On the contrary, the testimony of an alleged accomplice may, by itself, support a guilty verdict. You should receive this type of testimony with caution and weigh it with great care. You should never convict any defendant upon the unsupported testimony of such an accomplice, unless you believe that testimony beyond a reasonable doubt. The fact that an accomplice has entered into a guilty plea to the offense charged is not evidence of the guilt of any other person.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 14**

The testimony of a drug abuser must be examined and weighed by the jury with greater caution than the testimony of a witness who does not abuse drugs.

Billy Cordova, Mario Montoya, Eric Duran, Roy Paul Martinez, Robert Martinez, Frederico Muñoz, Javier Rubio, Manuel Jacob Armijo, Jerry Armenta, Mario Rodriguez, Lupe Urquizo, Jerry Montoya, Gerald Archuleta, David Calbert, Timothy Martinez, Bobby Delgado, and Julian Romero may be considered abusers of drugs.

You must determine whether the testimony of any witness has been affected by the use of drugs or the need for drugs.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 15**

During the trial you heard the testimony of Tim Bryan, who expressed opinions regarding the forensic analysis of computer tablets, and Dr. Heather Brislen, who expressed opinions regarding Rudy Perez's medical conditions. In some cases, such as this one, scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge may assist the jury in understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue. A witness who has knowledge, skill, experience, training or education, may testify and state an opinion concerning such matters.

You are not required to accept such an opinion. You should consider opinion testimony just as you consider other testimony in this trial. Give opinion testimony as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the education and experience of the witness, the soundness of the reasons given for the opinion, and other evidence in the trial.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 16**

Evidence relating to any statement attributed to Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez alleged to have been made after the commission of the crime (or crimes) charged in this case but not made in court, should always be considered by you with caution and weighed with care. You should give any such statement the weight you think it deserves, after considering all the circumstances under which the statement was made.

In determining whether any such statement is reliable and credible, consider factors bearing on the voluntariness of the statement. For example, consider the age, gender, training, education, occupation, and physical and mental condition of Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez, and any evidence concerning his treatment while under interrogation if the statement was made in response to questioning by government officials, agents, or informants working on behalf of the government, and all the other circumstances in evidence surrounding the making of the statement.

After considering all this evidence, you may give such weight to the statement as you feel it deserves under all the circumstances. If you determine that the statement is unreliable or not credible, you may disregard the statement entirely.

As I have previously instructed, any such statement may be considered against the declarant-defendant only, and cannot be considered in any way, whatsoever, as evidence with respect to any other defendant on trial.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 17**

During this trial, you have heard sound recordings of certain conversations. These conversations may be considered by you as you would any other evidence. You were also shown transcripts of those recorded conversations.

Keep in mind that the transcripts are not evidence. They were shown to you only as a guide to help you follow what was being said. The recordings themselves are the evidence. If you noticed any differences between what you heard on the recordings and what you read in the transcripts, you must rely on what you heard, not what you read. If you could not hear or understand certain parts of the recordings, you must ignore the transcript as far as those parts are concerned.

As I have previously instructed, any such recordings may be considered as evidence against the defendant who is the subject of the recording, only, and cannot be considered in any way, whatsoever, as evidence with respect to any other defendant on trial.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 18**

Certain charts and summaries have been shown to you to help explain the evidence in this case. Their only purpose is to help explain the evidence. These charts and summaries are not evidence or proof of any facts.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 19**

The parties have agreed to certain facts that have been stated to you. These facts are now conclusively established.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 20**

The word “racketeering” has certain implications in our society. Use of that term in the statute and in this courtroom should not be regarded as having anything to do with your determination of whether the guilt of any defendant has been proven. The term is only a term used by Congress to describe the statute.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 21**

Counts 6, 7, 9, and 10 charge specific defendants with committing violent crimes in aid of racketeering in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1959.

That law makes it a crime for any person who, as consideration for a promise or agreement to pay anything of pecuniary value from an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity, or for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining or increasing position in an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity, murders, kidnaps, maims, assaults with a dangerous weapon, commits assault resulting in serious bodily injury upon, or threatens to commit a crime of violence against any individual in violation of the law of any State or the United States, or attempts or conspires so to do.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 22**

Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez are on trial before you upon an Indictment brought by the Grand Jury. Before reading the indictment to you, I remind you that the Indictment or formal charge against Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez is not evidence of guilt. Indeed, Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez are presumed by the law to be innocent.

In this case, the Indictment charges as follows:

Count 6

Conspiracy to Murder Javier Molina

In March 2014, in Doña Ana County, in the District of New Mexico and elsewhere, as consideration for the receipt of, and as consideration for a promise and agreement to pay, anything of pecuniary value from the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM), or for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining or increasing position in the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM), an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity, the defendants, JERRY ARMENTA, a.k.a. "Creeper," JERRY MONTOYA, a.k.a. "JR," a.k.a. "Plaz," MARIO RODRIGUEZ, a.k.a. "Blue," TIMOTHY MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Red," **ANTHONY RAY BACA, a.k.a. "Pup,"** MAURICIO VARELA, a.k.a. "Archie," a.k.a. "Hog Nuts," **DANIEL SANCHEZ, a.k.a. "Dan Dan,"** **CARLOS HERRERA, a.k.a. "Lazy,"** and **RUDY PEREZ, a.k.a. "Ru Dog,"** and others known and unknown to the grand jury, did unlawfully, knowingly, and intentionally conspire to murder Javier Molina, in violation of NMSA 1978, Sections 30-2-1 and 30-28-2.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1959(a)(5).

Count 7

Murder of Javier Molina

On or about March 7, 2014, in Doña Ana County, in the District of New Mexico, as consideration for the receipt of, and as consideration for a promise and agreement to pay, anything of pecuniary value from the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM), or for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining or increasing position in the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM), an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity, the defendants, JERRY ARMENTA, a.k.a. "Creeper," JERRY MONTOYA, a.k.a. "JR," a.k.a. "Plaz," MARIO RODRIGUEZ, a.k.a. "Blue," TIMOTHY MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Red," **ANTHONY RAY BACA, a.k.a. "Pup,"** MAURICIO VARELA, a.k.a. "Archie," a.k.a. "Hog Nuts," **DANIEL SANCHEZ, a.k.a. "Dan Dan,"** **CARLOS HERRERA, a.k.a. "Lazy,"** and **RUDY PEREZ, a.k.a. "Ru Dog,"** did unlawfully, knowingly and intentionally murder Javier Molina, in violation of NMSA 1978, Sections 30-2-1 and 30-1-13.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1959(a)(1) and 2.

Count 9

Conspiracy to Murder Dwayne Santistevan

Starting on a date uncertain, but no later than 2013, and continuing to on or about the date of this Indictment, in Santa Fe County, in the District of New Mexico, and elsewhere, as consideration for the receipt of, and as consideration for a promise and agreement to pay, anything of pecuniary value from the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM), or for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining or increasing position in the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM), an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity, the defendants, **ANTHONY RAY BACA, a.k.a. "Pup,"** ROY MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Shadow," and ROBERT

MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Baby Rob," and others known and unknown to the grand jury, did unlawfully, knowingly, and intentionally conspire to murder Dwayne Santistevan, in violation of NMSA 1978, Sections 30-2-1 and 30-28-2.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1959(a)(5).

Count 10

Conspiracy to Murder Gregg Marcantel

Starting on a date uncertain, but no later than 2013, and continuing to on or about the date of this Indictment, in Santa Fe County, in the District of New Mexico, and elsewhere, as consideration for the receipt of, and as consideration for a promise and agreement to pay, anything of pecuniary value from the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM), or for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining or increasing position in the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM), an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity, the defendants, **ANTHONY RAY BACA, a.k.a. "Pup,"** ROY MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Shadow," ROBERT MARTINEZ, a.k.a. "Baby Rob," and CHRISTOPHER GARCIA, and others known and unknown to the grand jury, did unlawfully, knowingly, and intentionally conspire to murder Gregg Marcantel, in violation of NMSA 1978, Sections 30-2-1 and 30-28-2.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1959(a)(5).

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 23**

I have just reviewed the charges brought by the Grand Jury through an indictment. In this case, the only Defendants on trial before you are Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 24**

Title 18, United States Code, Section 1959(a), makes it a crime for anyone to commit, threaten to commit, attempt to commit, or conspire to commit a violent crime in aid of an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity.

For you to find any defendant guilty of this crime, as charged in Counts 6, 7, 9, and 10, you must be convinced that the government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

*First:* That the enterprise existed;

*Second:* That the enterprise was engaged in interstate commerce or that its activities affected interstate commerce;

*Third:* That the enterprise was engaged in racketeering activity;

*Fourth:* That the defendant committed a crime of violence as alleged in the indictment:

Count 6: Conspiracy to murder Javier Molina;

Count 7: Murder of Mr. Molina;

Count 9: Conspiracy to murder Dwayne Santistevan; and

Count 10: Conspiracy to murder Gregg Marcantel.

I will instruct you on what the government must prove to establish that a particular defendant committed any one of these acts; and

*Fifth:* That the defendant's purpose in committing, threatening to commit, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit the crimes of violence was to gain entrance to, or to maintain, or to increase his position in the enterprise.

If the purpose is to “gain entrance to, or to maintain, or to increase his position in the enterprise,” it is not necessary for the government to prove that this was the sole purpose of a defendant in committing the charged crime. You need only find that it was a substantial purpose, or that a defendant committed the charged crime as an integral aspect of membership in the enterprise. In determining a defendant’s purpose in committing the alleged crime, you must determine what he had in mind. Because you cannot look into a person’s mind, you have to determine purpose by considering only the facts and circumstances that have been admitted against an individual defendant during the course of the trial.

An “enterprise” includes any partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity, which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate commerce.

Although the enterprise must be separate and apart from the pattern of racketeering activity in which the enterprise allegedly engaged, it is not necessary to find that the enterprise had some function wholly unrelated to the racketeering activity. The enterprise must be proved to have been an ongoing organization, formal or informal, that functioned as a continuing unit.

An enterprise is a group of people who have associated together for a common purpose of engaging in a course of conduct over a period of time. The personnel of the enterprise, however, may change and need not be associated with the enterprise for the entire period alleged in the indictment. Therefore, the government must prove the existence of an association-in-fact enterprise by evidence of an ongoing organization, formal or informal, and by evidence that the various associates functioned as a continuing unit. The enterprise must have the three following structural features: (1) a purpose; (2) relationships among those associated with the enterprise; and (3) longevity sufficient to permit these associates to pursue the enterprise’s purpose. The

name of the organization itself is not an element of the offense and does not have to be proved. The government need not prove that the enterprise had any particular organizational structure.

The group need not have a hierarchical structure or a “chain of command”; decisions may be made on an ad hoc basis and by any number of methods -- by majority vote, consensus, a show of strength, etc. Members of the group need not have fixed roles; different members may perform different roles at different times. The group need not have a name, regular meetings, dues, established rules and regulations, disciplinary procedures, or induction or initiation ceremonies. While the group must function as a continuing unit and remain in existence long enough to pursue a course of conduct, you may nonetheless find that the enterprise element is satisfied by finding a group whose associates engage in spurts of activity punctuated by periods of quiescence [inactivity].

The enterprise is “engaged in interstate commerce” if it directly engaged in the distribution or acquisition of goods or services in such commerce. The enterprise’s conduct “affected” interstate commerce if the conduct had a demonstrated connection or link with such commerce.

It is not necessary for the government to prove that a defendant knew or intended that the enterprise was engaged in commerce or that its conduct would affect commerce. It is only necessary that the natural consequences of the enterprise’s conduct affected commerce in some way. Only a minimal effect on commerce is necessary.

There must be some nexus between the enterprise and the racketeering activity being conducted by members and/or associates of the enterprise.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 25**

The first element that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that an “enterprise” existed as alleged in the indictment.

The government has charged the following in the Indictment as constituting the enterprise: the Sindicato de Nuevo Mexico Gang (SNM) in Counts 6, 7, 9, and 10.

An enterprise includes a group of people who have associated together for a common purpose of engaging in a course of conduct over a period of time. This group of people does not have to be a legally recognized entity, such as a partnership or corporation. This group may be organized for a legitimate and lawful purpose, or it may be organized for an unlawful purpose. This group of people must have: (1) a common purpose; and (2) an ongoing organization, either formal or informal; and (3) personnel who function as a continuing unit.

If you find these three elements, then you may find that an enterprise existed.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 26**

The third element which the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to Counts 6, 7, 9, and 10 is that the enterprise was engaged in racketeering activity.

That racketeering activity may consist of state offenses as well federal offenses. The government has charged that the SNM engaged in multiple acts of racketeering activity consisting of the following: (1) murder and robbery, in violation of New Mexico law; (2) acts involving tampering with a witness, in violation of federal law; and, (3) offenses involving trafficking in narcotics, in violation of federal law.

In order for the state offense of murder to be considered as a racketeering act, the government must prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that a member or an associate of the racketeering enterprise committed the offense as defined by law. The elements of that offense are as follows:

First: someone killed a human being, and

Second: the killing was with the deliberate intention to take away the life of that person.

In order for the federal offense of witness tampering to be considered as a racketeering act, the government must prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that:

First: a member, prospect or associate of the racketeering enterprise used or attempted to use intimidation or threats against another person;

Second: that member, prospect, or associate acted knowingly and with the intent to influence or prevent the testimony of that other person with respect to an official proceeding.



In order for the offense of possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance to be considered as a racketeering act, the government must prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that:

First: a member, prospect, or associate of the SNM knowingly and intentionally possessed a controlled substance as charged, and

Second: that person possessed the substance with the intent to distribute it.

To “possess with intent to distribute” means to possess with intent to deliver or transfer possession of a controlled substance to another person, with or without any financial interest in the transaction.

Crack cocaine, powder cocaine, heroin, suboxone, marijuana, and methamphetamine are controlled substances within the meaning of the law.

In order for the offense of distribution of a controlled substance to be considered as a racketeering act, the government must prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that a member, prospect, or associate of the SNM knowingly or intentionally distributed a controlled substance.

The term “distribute” means to deliver or to transfer possession or control of something from one person to another. The term “distribute” includes the sale of something by one person to another. It is not necessary, however, for the government to prove that any transfer of money or other thing of value occurred at the same time as, or because of, the distribution.

There must be some nexus between the enterprise and the racketeering activity being conducted by members and/or associates of the enterprise.

I instruct you that “racketeering activity” includes numerous offenses, including those listed above. It is for you to determine whether the enterprise engaged in these activities as charged. You should give the words “engaged in” their ordinary, everyday meaning. For an

enterprise to be engaged in racketeering activity it is enough to show that the enterprise committed or was planning to commit some racketeering activity within a period of time short enough under all of the circumstances so that it is appropriate to say that the enterprise was engaged in racketeering activity.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 27**

For you to find any defendant guilty of first degree murder by a deliberate killing of Mr. Molina as charged in Count 7;

The government must prove to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following elements of the crime:

1. The defendant killed Mr. Molina;
2. The killing was with the deliberate intention to take away the life of Mr. Molina;
3. This happened in New Mexico on or about March 7, 2014.

A deliberate intention refers to the state of mind of the defendant. A deliberate intention may be inferred from all of the facts and circumstances of the killing. The word deliberate means arrived at or determined upon as a result of careful thought and the weighing of the consideration for and against the proposed course of action. A calculated judgment and decision may be arrived at in a short period of time. A mere unconsidered and rash impulse, even though it includes an intent to kill, is not a deliberate intention to kill. To constitute a deliberate killing, the slayer must weigh and consider the question of killing and his reasons for and against such a choice.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 28**

For you to find any defendant guilty of second degree murder as charged in Count 7, the government must prove to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following elements of the crime:

1. The defendant killed Mr. Molina;
2. The defendant knew that his acts created a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to Mr. Molina;
3. This happened in New Mexico on or about the 7<sup>th</sup> day of March 2014.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 29**

The fourth element which the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to Count 6 is that Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez conspired to murder Javier Molina.

The fourth element which the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to Count 9 is that Mr. Baca conspired to murder Dwayne Santistevan.

The fourth element which the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to Count 10 is that Mr. Baca conspired to murder Gregg Marcantel.

A conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to accomplish an unlawful purpose. To find Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez guilty of this crime, you must be convinced that the government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez and another person by words or acts agreed together to commit murder;
2. Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez and the other person intended to commit murder;
3. This happened in New Mexico on or about March, 2014, as to Count 6, a date uncertain, but no later than 2013, and continuing to on or about March 9, 2017, as to Counts 9 and 10.

In proving a conspiracy to murder, it is not necessary to show a meeting of the alleged conspirators or the making of an express or formal agreement. The formation and existence of a conspiracy to murder may be inferred from all circumstances tending to show the common intent



and may be proved in the same way as any other fact may be proved, either by direct testimony of the fact or by circumstantial evidence, or by both direct and circumstantial evidence.

Evidence that a person was in the company of or associated with one or more other persons alleged or proved to have been members of a conspiracy is not, in itself, sufficient to prove that such person was a member of the alleged conspiracy.

Evidence of a defendant's membership in a gang, by itself, is insufficient to establish that person's guilt of a crime as a coconspirator.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 30**

In this case, you must consider separately whether Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez are guilty or not guilty of each of the charged crimes. Even if you cannot agree upon a verdict as to any single defendant on any particular charge, you must return the verdict or verdicts upon which you agree.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 31**

When the word “knowingly” is used in these instructions, it means that the act was done voluntarily and intentionally, and not because of mistake or accident.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 32**

You will note that the indictment charges that the crimes charged in Count 6 and Count 7 were committed “on or about” March 2014; the crimes charged in Count 9 and Count 10 were committed “on or about” no later than 2013 and continuing to on or about March 9, 2017. The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crimes reasonably near March 2014 (for Count 6 and Count 7); and no later than 2013 and continuing to on or about March 9, 2017 (for Count 9 and Count 10).

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 33**

Count 7 of the indictment also charges a violation of 18 U.S.C. section 2, which provides that: “Whoever commits an offense against the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal.”

This law makes it a crime to intentionally help someone else commit a crime. To find Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez guilty of this crime, you must be convinced that the government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

*First:* someone else committed the charged crime, and

*Second:* Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez intentionally associated himself in some way with the crime and intentionally participated in it as he would in something he wished to bring about. This means that the government must prove that Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez consciously shared the other person’s knowledge of the underlying criminal act and intended to help him.

Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez need not perform the underlying criminal act, be present when it is performed, or be aware of the details of its commission to be guilty of aiding and abetting. But a general suspicion that an unlawful act may occur or that something criminal is happening is not enough. Mere presence at the scene of a crime and knowledge that a crime is being committed are also not sufficient to establish aiding and abetting.

Evidence of a defendant’s membership in a gang, by itself, is insufficient to establish that person’s guilt of a crime as an aider and abettor.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 34**

Evidence has been presented that Mr. Baca was the subject of unfair inducement. Unfair inducement occurs when government agents unfairly cause the commission of a crime. “Government agents” include law enforcement officers or persons acting under their direction, influence or control.

Where Mr. Baca was not ready and willing to commit the crime of conspiracy to commit the murder of Mr. Marcantel, as charged in Count 10 of the indictment before first being contacted or approached by a government agent, but is induced or persuaded to commit the crime by a government agent, Mr. Baca is a victim of unfair inducement. However, where Mr. Baca was ready and willing to commit the crime at the time of the first contact with the government agent, the mere fact that the government agent provided what appears to be an opportunity to commit the crime is not unfair inducement.

The burden is on the government to prove to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Baca was not unfairly induced. If you have a reasonable doubt as to whether Mr. Baca was unfairly induced, you must find Mr. Baca not guilty.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 35**

You are here to decide whether the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants are guilty of the crimes charged. The defendants are not on trial for any act, conduct, or crime not charged in the indictment.

It is not up to you to decide whether anyone who is not on trial in this case should be prosecuted for the crimes charged. The fact that another person *also* may be guilty is no defense to a criminal charge.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 36**

If you find any defendant guilty, it will be my duty to decide what the punishment will be. You should not discuss or consider the possible punishment in any way while deciding your verdict.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 37**

The rights of Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez in this case are separate and distinct. You must separately consider the evidence against Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez and return a separate verdict for each as to each crime charged.

Your verdicts as to Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, and Mr. Perez, whether they are guilty or not guilty, should not affect your verdicts as to any other defendant on any other charges.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 38**

In a moment the Courtroom Deputy Clerk will escort you to the jury room and provide each of you with a copy of the instructions that I have just read. Any exhibits admitted into evidence will also be placed in the jury room for your review.

When you go to the jury room, you should first select a foreperson, who will help to guide your deliberations and will speak for you here in the courtroom. The second thing you should do is review the instructions. Not only will your deliberations be more productive if you understand the legal principles upon which your verdicts must be based, but for your verdicts to be valid, you must follow the instructions throughout your deliberations. Remember, you are the judges of the facts, but you are bound by your oath to follow the law stated in the instructions.

To reach a verdict, whether it is guilty or not guilty, all of you must agree. Your verdict must be unanimous on each count of the indictment as to each defendant charged. Your deliberations will be secret. You will never have to explain your verdicts to anyone.

You must consult with one another and deliberate in an effort to reach agreement if you can do so. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors. During your deliberations, do not hesitate to reexamine your own opinions and change your mind if convinced that you were wrong. But do not give up your honest beliefs solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors, or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict.

Remember at all times, you are judges -- judges of the facts. You must decide whether the government has proved Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Baca, Mr. Herrera, or Mr. Perez guilty beyond a reasonable doubt as to each of the charges individually made against them.

A verdict form has been prepared for your convenience.

[Explain the Verdict Form]

The foreperson will write the unanimous answer of the jury in the space provided for each count of the indictment, either guilty or not guilty. At the conclusion of your deliberations, the foreperson should date and sign the verdict form.

If you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, the foreperson should write the message and give it to the Court Security Officer. I will either reply in writing or bring you back into the court to respond to your message. Under no circumstances should you reveal to me the numerical division of the jury.



**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 39**

Let me remind you again that nothing I have said in these instructions, nor anything I have said or done during the trial, was meant to suggest to you what I think your decision should be. That is your exclusive responsibility.

**JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 40**

Faithful performance by you of your duties is vital to the administration of justice.